

Urban District Council of Exmouth



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1965

TOWN HALL.
EXMOUTH.

I N D E X.

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EXMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Exmouth.

July, 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to present to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1965, which includes sections kindly supplied by the Senior Public Health Inspector and the Housing and Welfare Officer.

From a study of the statistics for the area it will be seen that the estimated resident population has increased from 20,810 in 1964 to 21,190 in 1965 and the number of inhabited dwellings has increased from 7,755 in 1964 to 7,965 in 1965.

The number of live births registered during the year was 303, representing a standardised live birth rate of 18.3 which figure is a little lower than that for the previous year and approximately the same as that for the country as a whole.

There was a decrease in the standardised death rate for the district as compared with the previous year and the figure of 11.0 per 1,000 resident population is lower than that for England and Wales 11.5.

The Infant mortality rate for 1965 was 23.1 per 1,000 live births and is above that for the country as a whole. The majority of the deaths were due to congenital malformations.

Of the 453 cases of infectious diseases 439 were measles. The diseases on the whole were mild and no cases had to be admitted to hospital or died.

In conclusion I should like to thank all members of the Council and the Staff for their continued interest and co-operation which they have extended to me during the year.

I have the honour to be
Your Obedient Servant

L.G. ANDERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

S T A F F .

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

L. G. Anderson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

D. R. Redgwell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

B. J. Stowell, M.A.P.H.I.

CLERK TO MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Miss J. E. Strudwick



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1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	5,295
Resident Population Mid-Year 1965	21,190
(as estimated by the Registrar General)	
Number of inhabited dwellings (31st March 1965)	7,965
Rateable value as at 31st March 1965	£957,767
Estimated product of a penny rate 1965-66	£4,090

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	155	127	282
Illegitimate	10	11	21
Total	165	138	303

Live Birth rate per 1,000 resident estimated population	14.3
Standardised live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	18.3
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population, England & Wales	18.0
Wales	.

(b) Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2

Still Birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	6.6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births England and Wales -	15.7

(c) Deaths

Males	Females	Total.
173	273	410

Corrected death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	19.3
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	11.0
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population England and Wales	11.5
Death from maternal causes	Nil.

(d) Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Total	5	2	7

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .23.1
 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births England & Wales 19.0

3. LIVE BIRTH RATE (Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population)

During 1965, 165 males and 138 females, total 303 babies were born. As compared with 1964 the total births decreased by 36. The standardised rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 18.3 which is slightly higher than the rate for England & Wales as a whole (18.0).

The standardised live birth rate during the last 10 years was as follows :-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Exmouth	13.3	12.9	14.1	13.6	15.0	14.2	15.2	14.9	16.3	14.3
Standardised	16.0	15.5	16.9	14.3	18.0	15.5	16.6	19.1	20.8	18.3
England & Wales	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0

4. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE (Rate per 1,000 live births)

Of the 303 children born during 1965, 21 were illegitimate. The rate per 1,000 live births was 69.0 compared with 37 illegitimate births representing an illegitimate birth rate of 109.1 in 1964.

The illegitimate birth rates during the last 10 years are as follows :-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Exmouth	42.0	25.8	22.9	63.2	60.9	65.0	69.0	75.6	109.1	69.0

and the primary mass passes through the atmosphere to

become a secondary source.

As the secondary source moves away from the primary source, it

loses energy and becomes a tertiary source.

As the tertiary source moves away from the secondary source, it

loses energy and becomes a quaternary source. This process continues until the energy of the source is exhausted.

The primary source is the most intense source of energy in the system.

The secondary source is the second most intense source of energy in the system.

The tertiary source is the third most intense source of energy in the system.

The quaternary source is the fourth most intense source of energy in the system.

The primary source is the most intense source of energy in the system.

The secondary source is the second most intense source of energy in the system.

The tertiary source is the third most intense source of energy in the system.

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The tertiary source is the third most intense source of energy in the system.

The quaternary source is the fourth most intense source of energy in the system.

5. STILL BIRTHS (Rate per 1,000 live and still births)

Two still births occurred during 1965 as compared with 4 in 1964. The still birth rate of 6.6 was lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole. (15.7). The sub-joined table shows the still birth rate for the last ten years :-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Exmouth	20.5	33.2	15.2	19.3	27.9	3.6	13.0	6.6	11.8	6.6
England & Wales	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.7

6 DEATHS

During 1965, 410 persons normally resident in the urban district died (173 males and 237 females) which represents a corrected death rate of 19.3 but when allowances for age and sex distribution have been made, represents a "Standardised" death rate of 11.0. This is slightly lower than the rate for England and Wales, viz. 11.5. The following table shows the corrected and "standardised" death rates for Exmouth for the last 10 years :-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Corrected	17.4	15.3	18.5	17.3	19.7	17.3	17.5	21.3	19.1	19.3
Standardised	11.0	9.8	11.5	10.9	12.6	12.2	12.6	13.5	11.8	11.0
England & Wales	11.7	10.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.5	11.3	11.5

Age at death

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Males	68.7	70.7	70.1	68.1	71.4	71.0	70.1	73.1	72.2	71.3
Females	76.0	76.5	77.1	72.6	75.3	73.6	76.4	76.1	75.8	75.1
Both Sexes	72.9	74.3	74.3	70.5	73.3	72.6	73.4	74.8	74.2	73.2
England & Wales	M 67.5 F 72.6	67.7 73.3	67.7 73.2	67.8 73.5	68.0 73.7	68.1 73.9	68.1 74.0	68.0 73.9	- -	- -

Causes of Death

The following table shows the causes of death (data supplied by the Registrar General).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	-	1
Syphilitis Disease	1	-	1
Cancer			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	8	11
Malignant neoplasm, lungs & bronchus	8	6	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	8	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms.	26	14	40
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	2	2
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	41	68
Coronary disease, angina	44	37	81
Hypertension with heart disease	2	7	9
Other heart diseases	10	44	54
Other circulatory diseases	7	11	18
Pneumonia	10	11	21
Bronchitis	8	5	13
Other diseases of Respiratory system.	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	27	39
All other accidents	1	6	7
Suicide	2	2	4
TOTAL	173	237	410

The most prevalent cause of death during 1965 was again that of heart disease, 162 cases. Cancer was the cause of 76 deaths, and intracranial vascular lesions such as Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis were responsible for 68 deaths.

Deaths Due to Accidents.

1. Male age 3 months Asphyxia. Obstruction of mouth and nose from lying face downwards in a cot.
Death due to misadventure.
2. Female age 81 Rupture of Aorta. Staved in chest.
Fall from window.
Death due to misadventure.
3. Female age 84 Asphyxia. Sycomal attack and effect of tight corset constricting the chest.
Death due to misadventure.
4. Female age 90 Fracture of right femur.
Death due to misadventure.
5. Female age 60 Drowning.
Death due to misadventure.
6. Female age 78 Fracture of left femur.
Death due to misadventure.
7. Female age 84 Fracture of right femur.
Death due to misadventure.

Deaths due to Suicide.

1. Male age 72 Overdose of barbiturate.
Took his own life while the balance of his mind was disturbed.
2. Male age 30 Salicylic and barbiturate poisoning
Took his own life.
3. Female age 28 Multiple injuries due to being run over by a train.
Took her own life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.
4. Female age 49 Acute barbiturate poisoning.
Took her own life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.

The following table shows the incidence of death at various age groups (from returns supplied by the local registrar of Births and Deaths).

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage.
Under 1 year	5	2	7	1.7
1 and under 5	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-
15+	1	-	1	0.25
25+	3	4	7	1.7
35+	3	1	4	0.98
45+	3	9	12	2.93
55+	22	18	40	9.76
65+	61	55	116	28.30
75 and over	75	148	223	57.10
T O T A L	173	237	410	

7. INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate represents the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered. During 1965, 7 infants, 2 females and 5 males under the age of one year died. This represents an infant mortality rate of 23.1 as compared with that for England and Wales of 19.0.

The following table gives the infant mortality rate of the previous 10 years :-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of deaths under 1 yr.	5	2	4	12	3	4	5	4	4	7
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births.	21.0	8.6	15.5	47.4	10.8	14.4	16.4	13.1	11.8	23.1

The causes of death of the 7 infants were as follows :-

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
M	25 minutes	Congenital malformations
F	30 minutes	congenital malformations
M	3 hours	Congenital malformations
F	4 hours	Congenital malformations
M	3 weeks	Ventricular failure
M	1 month	Congenital malformations
M	3 months	Asphyxia

8. CANCER.

Deaths from Cancer increased from 75 in 1964 to 76 in 1965, and in relation to the total number of deaths, the rate per cent decreased from 19.1 in 1964 to 18.7 in 1965.

The parts of the body affected are given in the following table :-

Site	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	3	8	11
Lungs and Bronchus	8	6	14
Breast	1	8	9
Uterus	-	2	22
All other sites	26	14	40
T O T A L	38	38	76

The following table shows the incidence of Lung Cancer compared with other forms of Cancer for the last 13 years :-

	Cancer of the Lung		All other sites	Total
	Male	Female		
1953	6	-	33	39
1954	2	2	51	55
1955	7	1	38	46
1956	6	1	35	42
1957	5	2	45	52
1958	10	1	48	59
1959	4	2	44	50
1960	9	2	50	61
1961	9	1	47	57
1962	11	5	51	67
1963	7	2	50	59
1964	10	3	62	75
1965	8	6	62	76

The incidence of deaths from Cancer during the last 10 years is as follows :-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No of cases	42	52	59	50	61	57	67	59	75	76
Percentage total no of deaths	13.5	18.8	17.5	15.6	16.7	16.9	17.4	15.9	19.1	18.7
Rate per 1,000 resident population	2.34	2.88	3.24	2.70	3.30	2.90	3.38	2.85	3.60	3.40

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year, 453 cases of notifiable infectious diseases were notified, which is 398 more than in the previous year.

a. Measles.

There were 439 cases of Measles in 1965 and there were all of a mild nature.

The seasonal incidence of Measles in Exmouth was as follows :-

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
7	4	4	10	117	79	34	21	8	39	70	26
15			206				83				135

b. Tabular Statement of Infectious Diseases.

The incidence during 1965 of the various infectious diseases is tabulated herewith :-

	Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital.
Measles	439	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Pneumonia	8	-
Erysipelas	5	-
Total	453	-

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during the last 10 years :-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Measles	85	290	246	36	154	132	34	561	32	439
Whooping Cough	66	13	35	30	3	5	1	5	6	-
Scarlet Fever	4	3	1	29	7	2	2	-	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	3	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	3	-	372	43	2	-
Pneumonia	12	2	12	3	-	5	-	9	4	8
Erysipelas	2	1	6	1	4	3	2	1	4	5
Poliomyelitis	-	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases grouped according to age :-

	Under 1 yr.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	Total
Measles	14	37	63	58	57	188	12	8	2	-	-	-	-	439
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	8
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5

10. TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1956 - 1965 is as follows :-

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pulmonary	M	5	3	4	5	1	5	2	1	1	1
	F	7	4	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Total		14	8	9	5	4	8	4	2	2	1

Table showing the incidence of all forms of Tuberculosis
(Rates per 1,000 estimated resident population).

YEAR	CASES NOTIFIED. (Per 1,000 resident population)	DEATH RATE.
1952	0.93	0.29
1953	0.93	0.058
1954	0.63	0.057
1955	0.97	0.11
1956	0.78	-
1957	0.44	0.11
1959	0.49	0.05
1960	0.27	-
1961	0.41	0.051
1962	0.20	0.05
1963.	0.10	-
1964.	0.09	-
1965	0.05	0.05

11. NATIONAL HEALTH FACILITIES.

The Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority (Devon County Council) under Part 11 and 111 of the Act applicable to your district are briefly set out herewith :-

PART 11

a. Hospital Facilities.

i. General.

The Urban District is well served by the Exmouth Hospital, Clermont Grove, Exmouth tel. no. 4381, where there is accommodation for :-

Male	13 beds
Female	15 beds
Children	5 beds
Private Wards	8 beds
General Wards	4 beds

In addition to the Exmouth Hospital, use is made of :-

1. Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East tel. 72261 - 305 beds.
2. Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Buckerell Bore, Exeter. tel. 54217 - 116 beds.
3. West of England Eye Infirmary, Magdalen Street, Exeter tel. 73183 62 beds including 2 private and 2 isolation beds.
4. Angela Home, Tipton St. John (Exeter City Hospital) 35 beds.

The Plastic Surgery Centre for Devon is held at the Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital on the second Thursday in every month from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Mr. Fitz-Gibbons and Mr. Bodenham of the South West Regional Hospital Board attend.

ii. Maternity

1. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter - 10 beds
2. Mowbray House, Exeter - 24 beds.
3. Exeter City Hospital - 265 beds altogether, which includes 41 maternity beds and 15 cots for premature babies.

iii Isolation

Cases of infectious diseases are admitted to the Exeter City Isolation Hospital, Whipton, tel. no. 67158, as in previous years.

I would like to record my sincere appreciation for the ready help and co-operation given at all times by Dr. Boyd, the Resident Physician and staff of the Hospital.

iv. Smallpox.

Should your medical Officer of Health require the services of a consultant, arrangements have been made to call upon :-

1. East Devon. Dr. E.J.G. Wallace, Health Centre, Westham Road, WEYMOUTH, Dorset.
tel. No. 1645.
Home - Weymouth 1513.

2. Cornwall and Devon to the River Exe.

Dr. W.H. St. John-Brooke, West Cornwall Hospital PENZANCE, Cornwall.
tel. no. 2382.
Home - Cockwells 356.

As the smallpox hospital at Upton Pyne has closed any cases of Smallpox are now sent to the hospital at Liskeard.

b. Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological and Serological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter. tel. no. 54959. Under the direction of Dr. B. Moore, whose ready co-operation and help I wish to acknowledge.

c. Venereal Disease.

Under the present scheme free advice and treatment is available to all persons at the following centre :-

<u>Exeter.</u>	Males	Females.
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital	Mon 7 - 8 p.m. Fri. 2 - 3 p.m.	Mon 6 - 7 p.m. Fri 3 - 4 p.m.

d. Ambulance Facilities.

Three ambulances are maintained at the Ambulance Station, Bastin Hall, Elm Grove, tel. no. 2857. All of which are equipped with radio telephone communication systems.

In the district served the ambulances have carried 3,417 patients and have attended 99 street accidents and 16 home accidents. The total mileage covered during the year was 40,382 miles.

PART III

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

There are three Health Visitors assigned to this district. Voluntary assistance is rendered at the various centres by Ladies of the Town and such assistance is greatly appreciated.

The two Medical Officers who attend the Infant Welfare Centres are :- Dr. N.E.R.Archer of Budleigh Salterton and Dr. L.G.Anderson, Your Medical Officer of Health. The centres are held at the Devon County Council Clinic, Withycombe Village Road, Exmouth on Wednesday and Friday from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and Dr. Archer attends the Church Hall, Littleham every 2nd and 4th Monday from 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

i. Exmouth Clinic.

No of sessions held	Total attendances by infants under 1 year of age.	Total attendances by children over 1 year of age
102	3,124	1,064

ii Littleham Clinic.

No of sessions held	Total attendances by infants under 1 year of age	Total attendances by children over 1 year of age
23	161	144

Welfare foods are supplied at the Exmouth Infant Welfare Centre on Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week and at the Church Hall, Littleham every Monday afternoon and also at the W.V.S. Headquarters, 2 Bicton Street, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 - 4.30 p.m.

MATERNITY.

There are six District Nurses in this District Viz :-

Nurse Stirk	Nurse Usher	Nurse Crossby
Nurse Stephens	Nurse Shaw	Nurse Weatherly.

Who all reside at no. 11, Albion Hill, Exmouth ('phone 2237). Each Nurse is in posession of a motor car. All are fully trained in gas and air analgesia and three apparatuses are available for their use. Two oxygen resuscitation apparatuses are also held at the Nurses Home for use when required.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

When necessary, arrangements can be made for the admission of a premature baby and its mother to go to the nearest Maternity Unit, in this case the Exeter City Hospital, where there are 15 cots.

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

A well equipped dental surgery is provided at the Exmouth Clinic at Withycombe Village Road, Exmouth, at which dental treatment can be given to mothers and young children, every Friday and by appointment.

The Following paragraphs have been kindly supplied by the Senior Public Health Inspector :-

12. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

(a) General.

The scope of this includes visits and inspections in relation to the work described under all the various sections which follow, but, in particular, work under the provisions of the Public Health Acts including nuisances, Housing Acts, and the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963.

95 complaints were received during the year. The various matters were investigated and the necessary action was taken in those cases with which the Council has power to act.

In the course of this work 29 nuisances were abated, 13 drains cleared, 1 drain repaired, unsatisfactory drainage from 2 septic tanks remedied, 2 accumulations removed, and a flue from a fish fryer was cleared of obstruction after a complaint that the fumes were entering adjoining premises.

At the end of February and the beginning of March a Survey was carried out of the Septic Tank Drainage in the Marley Road area. This indicated there were 29 dwellings with this type of drainage. The result of the survey was satisfactory except in one case where the ground was soggy around the outfall of the tank. No public health nuisance was found.

In order to control scrap metal dealers a new Act was brought into force on 1st April, 1965 (Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964) which requires local registration of all scrap metal dealers and every local authority is required to maintain a register of these persons who carry on such a business in their area. This department is responsible for keeping this Register. At present there are 8 registrations.

(b) Housing.

During the year the Council considered the condition of two properties and resolved to make Closing Orders in both cases under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957. Also 1 Closing Order made in 1963 was revoked upon the completion of the necessary works to make the house fit.

As a result of informal action by the department a further 21 houses were repaired to a satisfactory standard. At only one house were the repairs extensive. At the other premises the defects were chiefly concerning roofs, vent pipes, windows and internal disrepair.

(c) Improvement Grants.

Since May 1965 the Additional Public Health Inspector has become responsible for dealing with the technical aspects of applications for Improvement Grants and for carrying out the necessary inspections of the properties concerned and also advising the applicants of the provisions of the Act.

During the year 33 applications for Standard Grant and 1 for Discretionary Grant were received. 8 applications were in respect of tenanted houses whilst the remainder (26) were from owner/occupiers.

13. DISINFECTION AND DESINFESTATION.

	<u>Number.</u>
Disinfection of Premises	2
Visits made regarding disinfection and disinfestation	28

In one house an insecticidal spray was used for destroying fleas.

Wasp Nests. - This was a busy year for the destruction of wasp nests since 25 requests were received from occupiers for this service.

14. CAMPING AND CARAVANING.

There are four sites within the urban district as listed below :-

(a) Sandy Bay Holiday Park.

Fields at Westdown Farm, Littleham, bearing Ordnance Survey numbers :-

189, 190, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 512, 514, 515, 516, 519, 520, 521, 524, 526, 531, 532, 534, 535, and 536.

Area = 159.7 acres.

Licensed for 1,125 moveable dwellings which represents a density of seven caravans to the acre.

(b) Foxholes Hill.

Fields at Mare Farm, and Foxholes Hill bearing the Ordnance Survey numbers :- 471, 475, and 497.

Area = 14.6 acres. The second and final year of the running down period has made the camp much less attractive than previously and more difficult to control the site conditions. At the peak period of August there were only 99 caravans. Another difficulty arose due to the fact that was no warden and so a number of people brought tents on to the site,

(c) Higher Orcombe.

Fields at Higher Orcombe bearing Ordnance Survey numbers:- 500, 502, 504, 506 and 507.

Area = 24.7 acres.

Licensed for 82 trailer caravans of a type approved by the Council which represents a density of three moveable dwellings to the acre.

(d) Orcombe Heights.

Fields at Orcombe Heights bearing Ordnance Survey numbers 499, and 503.

Area = 22.3 acres.

Licensed for 50 tents or trailer caravans of a type approved by the Council, which represents a density of 2 moveable dwellings to the acre.

(e) Camping Census.

At the request of the Devon County Council Planning Authority the Annual Camping Censes was taken during the first week in August although this was not the Official Bank Holiday week.

(f) Camping at Unlicensed Sites.

- (i) Prattshayes Farm - This site is still the only camping site for tents in the district and as it is open for only the peak holiday weeks it does not come within the licensing provisions of the Public Health Act 1936. Consequently, by agreement with the Planning Authority the number of tents is restricted to 32, and it is evident that many campers have to pass on elsewhere in view of the lack of sites for tents. Conditions at this site were satisfactory.
- (ii) Scattered Sites. - Camping or caravanning occurred at the following places, Woodlands Farm, and Glebe Farm in Castle Lane, Westdown Lane and St. John's Farm, St. John's Road.

During the year 37 visits were made to the permanent holiday sites whilst 14 visits were made in connection with temporary camping.

15. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Registered Premises - The number and type of food premises registered under Section 116 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are :-

The preparation or manufacture of preserved food	30
The manufacture of ice cream	5
The sale of ice cream	148
The total number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959	20

- (b) Unsound Food - Food condemned as unfit for human consumption Consisted of :-

<u>Meat</u>	<u>lbs. ozs.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Qrt.</u>	<u>lhs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Lamb Joints (Decomposition)	33. 8.				
Pig's Kidney "	15. 0.				
	.....			1.	20. 8.
<u>Tinned Meats.</u>					
Cooked Ham (Decomposition)	85. 15.				
Corned Beef "	8. 4.				
Ox Tongues "	1. 8.				
Jellied Veal "	18. 0.				
Luncheon Meat "	49. 2.				
Chopped Ham & Pork "	97. 15.				
	.....			2.	1. 8. 12.
<u>Other Foods.</u>					
Crate of Chickens (D) (Decomposition)	45. 8.				
Kippers "	14. 0.				
4 packets Cereal (damaged by rainwater)	2. 0.				
Lard (Rancid)	6. 0.				
Nectarines (Decomposition)	19. 11.				
	.....			0. 3.	3. 11.
<u>Tins of Food (Assorted)</u>					
272 tins (punctured, blown or leaking)	357. 13.				
	.....			3. 0.	21. 13.
<u>T O T A L =</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>26.</u>	<u>12.</u>	

All condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's Refuse Tip.

(c) Food Retailers.

During the course of the year 100 visits were made to butchers shops, fish shops, fried fish shops, bread and cake shops, greengrocers and grocers shops.

The standard in the above type of food premises continues to be good. On two occasions repairs and cleaning were required at one butchers shop. Also repairs or redecoration were required at a grocers and a greengrocers premises. Advice was given on the importance of maintaining stock rotation to ensure that only fresh goods are sold.

(d) Bakehouses.

All bakehouses in the district are operated by mechanical power and of these 8 are classed as factories since more than one person is employed in them. There was no cause for unsatisfactory comment in regard to these premises. One bakehouse was redecorated. 8 visits were made to bakehouses.

(e) Catering Establishments.

The general standard of conditions in these premises continues to be satisfactory. 44 visits were made to these premises.

(f) Hotel, Guest Houses and Nursing Homes.

As a result of routine visits it was considered that the proprietors and staff of these establishments are observing the requirements to maintain food hygiene in a satisfactory state. Improvements have been carried out at three premises at the request of the department.

(g) Public Houses.

As a result of inspections satisfactory circumstances were found at these establishments.

(h) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

The number and type of food premises to which these regulations apply are given in the table below which also indicates certain information requested by the Minister of Health.

It will be noted that these Regulations apply to all the above types of food premises mentioned in the following table and their requirements were checked with the conditions existing at the premises during routine visits. In conjunction with this, the necessary work to make the premises and/or equipment comply with the Food Regulations has been carried out at :-

1 bakehouse	1 grocer
2 butchers	2 greengrocers.

Trade Class.	(i) No. of Premises	(ii) No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Wash hand basin)	(iii) No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies - facilities for washing food and equipment.	(iv) No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Butchers	16	16	16	16	16
Dairies & Milk Distributors	34	34	34	34	34
Fish Shops	5	5	5	5	5
Fried Fish Shops	7	7	7	7	7
Bread and Cake Shops	10	10	-	-	-
Bakerhouses	9	9	9	9	9
Grocers	54	54	54	54	54
Restaurants and Cafes	33	33	33	33	33
Hctels, Guest Houses and Nursing Homes	70	70	70	70	70
School Kitchens and Staff Canteens	15	15	15	15	15
Public Houses	23	23	23	23	23
Greengrocers	17	17	17	17	17
Other Food Premises	15	15	1	1	1
TOTAL =	308	308	267	267	

(i) Milk Supply.

The Devon County Council Sampling Officer has taken samples of raw milk and no reports of Brucella Abortus were received this year.

(j) Ice Cream.

Thirty-three samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory and the results were as follows :-

GRADE 1	94%	GRADE III	Nil
GRADE II	6%	GRADE IV	Nil

Below is given a tabulated statement of the results of samples since 1957.

Grade	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
I %	22 61.1	33 78.8	36 88.0	42 91.0	41 79.0	36 74.0	44 68.0	20 69.0	31 93.9
II %	10 27.8	5 11.9	4 10.0	3 7.0	8 15.0	8 16.0	1 2.0	3 10.0	2 6.1
III %	4 11.1	3 4.7	1 2.0	- -	1 2.0	2 4.0	1 2.0	2 7.0	- -
IV %	- -	2 4.7	- -	1 2.0	2 4.0	3 6.0	- -	4 14.0	- -

Good relations have again been maintained in all cases and copies of the Laboratory Reports as in previous years have been supplied to the people concerned. Although there are five premises registered for manufacture of ice cream, at only one of these premises was ice cream actually made. Whilst 148 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, at only 107 of these premises was ice cream sold.

This year there were 3 catering premises with soft ice cream machines so that the ice cream can be manufactured and sold immediately from the machine. In addition there is one of these machines being operated from a motor vehicle. Especial care has to be taken in the cleaning of the different parts of these machines and it must be done regularly every day.

As will be seen from the satisfactory results given in the above table this was an encouraging year in regard to the hygienic handling of loose ice cream.

(k) Shellfish

Visits were made at regular intervals to the Shellfish Factory at the Docks occupied by Messrs Exe Shellfish Limited. During the year 13 samples of their shellfish products were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. All were found to be satisfactory.

(1) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

At the present time all liquid egg used in the area has been received from Egg Marketing Board Plants which have already had their product sampled at source.

16. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.General.

This year the number of complaints was a little less than last year, there being 80 complaints this year compared with 96 last. Five of these concerned mice. As a result of investigating these complaints, 66 properties were found to be infested.

The Rodent Operator has carried out 93 treatments and as four of these were in business premises the cost of these latter treatments were recovered from the owners concerned.

RODENT CONTROL.Sewers.

Last year the Annual Test Baiting revealed small scattered local infestations. This result made it necessary for the Ministry to require a six-monthly maintenance treatment of the infested lengths of sewer and this treatment took place in February. During June the Annual Test Baiting of 10% of the sewers was carried out, but unfortunately again a small infestation of a length of sewer was found. Therefore, in November a further maintenance treatment was required. The result of this indicated that the Council's sewers were free from rats.

Council Property.

The following properties of the Council were treated in the course of the year :-

Withycombe Brook (Pheasant Park Terrace)	Mudbank Tip
Council Nursery, Moorfield Road.	Boldbrook
Withycombe Refuse Tip	Imperial Road Recreation Ground
Council Depot	Marpool Allotments
Lay-by off Salterton Road.	Undercliff Toilets and Pavilion.
Park Road, adjoining Railway Arches.	

57 visits were made regarding Rodent Control.

17. FACTORIES ACT 1961. 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	4	-	-
Factories not included in 1 in which sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	97	41	-	-
Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excl. Outworkers' Premises)	13	13	--	-
TOTAL	114	58	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences :-					
a. insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to "Outwork".	2	14	2	-	-
T O T A L =	3	15	2	-	-

During the year 13 building sites were visited and found to have satisfactory sanitation.

3. OUTWORK. (Sections 133 and 134).

Where work is given out from a factory and done in a private dwelling house it is termed "homework" and the person who does the work is an "outworker". This control applies to certain classes of work as specified by regulations made by the Secretary of State. The occupier of the factory concerned with outworkers is required to keep a list of all outworkers and send a copy of the list to the Local Authority during the months of February and August of each year.

PART VIII OF THE ACT."Outwork".

Nature of work.	Section 133.			Section 134.	
	No of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No of Prosecutions for failing to supply lists	No of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served.
Wearing apparel Making Etc., Cleaning Washing	7	-	-	-	-
Brass and Brass articles	38	-	-	-	-
Making of Baskets	8	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	53	-	-	-	-

18. OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

As 1965 was the first full year of operating this Act a comprehensive report was submitted by request to the Minister of Labour under separate cover. At the same time a special report on lighting was also required. Both these reports have been circulated to all members of the Council. and it only remains to give a summary of them in this Annual report.

As a result of the inspections it was noted that the one or two premises which complied in all respects were the exception than the rule. On the whole the larger shops already complied with the Act in most respects but the smaller ones were frequently lacking in many of the requirements.

In many instances the seats provided for office workers were of the dining room type and totally unsuitable for prolonged periods of work sitting down, due to their poor design, absence of a suitable back rest, and inability to be adjusted for the height to working surface. An unsuitable chair for sedentary work causes undue fatigue resulting in loss of efficiency. The use of a backrest supporting the lumbar region together with a properly designed chair helps to achieve this aim of eliminating undue fatigue, particularly for typists whose arms are unsupported by a desk or arm rests.

The usual form of heating is by electricity either by an ordinary electric fire, a convector heater, or a night storage heater, or some combination of these methods; whilst in a few instances some form of background central heating is observed to be in use. It is already apparent that the existing heating facilities in some of the smaller premises are insufficient to provide the temperature required under the Act.

In general the cleanliness of premises was satisfactory although, occasionally it was necessary to request the cleaning of an infrequently used store or passage.

During the year 2 accidents were reported to the local authority in accordance with Section 48 of the Act. Both were of a minor nature and no further action was necessary.

The results of the lighting survey taken in November indicated that the natural lighting in both offices and shops was poor. Even with artificial lighting the standard reached, with few exceptions, was still unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that as a result of this survey the appropriate Ministry will be able to issue suitable regulations to require satisfactory lighting in Offices and Shops.

The following paragraphs have kindly been supplied by the Housing and Welfare Officer Mr. E. Ashton :-

19. HOUSING AND WELFARE.

46 families were rehoused during the year ending 31st December, 1965, and the number of families including old people considered to be in need of accommodation as distinct from those who were already adequately houses is now 262 showing a slight but steady increase on previous years.

To offset the increase of applicants awaiting rehousing a start has been made on the St John's Road Estate and the first 47 bungalows are now under construction, at the time of this report 3 are occupied. It is expected that the buildings will be finished by the late Autumn and contracts are being placed in the near future for another 12 bungalows, 4 flats and 34 houses.

It is hoped that the Ministry of Housing will make a further allocation to the Council for additional dwellings for the year 1967.

During 1965 a second community centre with ancillary accommodation and warden facilities was provided on the Salterton Road Estate serving the elderly occupants of 84 Ground Floor Flats. This brings the number of old age pensioners' accommodation under the warden service to 184 and a warden has been appointed to care for the occupants of a further 20 bungalows and this is due to come into operation during May 1966.

The appointment of two wardens to be responsible for a large group of dwellings has proved to be a satisfactory arrangement. There would appear to be no foundation in the suggestion that elderly people prefer to live in small groups of dwellings and the two warden system provided a 24 hour service.

A similar wardens scheme is intended for the St. John's Road Estate which, with bungalows and flatlets, will probably number 79 units, the remainder of the 330 properties being principally three bedoomed houses.

The two major problems of rehousing in Exmouth are those of the young married couples normally with one or two children and the over sixties.

The new estate will cater for both categories of applicants, particularly as many of the houses although three bedoomed will consist of a double and two single bedrooms.

Welfare problems both concerning applicants and tenants continue to loom largely in the question of management and very close co-operation is maintained with all the County Welfare services as well as the voluntary organisations.

E. Ashton.

Housing and Welfare Officer.

